

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th January 1885.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	700	13th January 1895.
2	"Tripurâ Vartâvaha" ...	Comillah ...	.....
3	"Prem Prachârinî" ...	Nawabgunge, Barrackpore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikâ" ...	Ditto ...	700	19th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan" ...	Ditto ...	102	16th ditto.
7	"Bangabâsi" ...	Ditto ...	12,000	17th ditto.
8	"Bartâbaha" ...	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhârat Hitaishî" ...	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhârat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	625	
11	"Bardwân Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	296	20th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patrikâ" ...	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Châruvartâ" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh ...	529	19th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakâsh" ...	Dacca ...	425	18th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	800	16th ditto.
16	"Grâmvartâ Prakâshikâ" ...	Comercolly ...	500	17th ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakâshikâ" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjikâ" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye ...	200	14th ditto.
19	"Jâtîya Subrid" ...	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini" ...	Midnapore ...	500	
21	"Murshidabad Patrikâ" ...	Berhampore ...	437	
22	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhakar" ...	Calcutta ...	850	19th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	440	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	16th January 1885.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong ...	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	16th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	15th ditto.
30	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta ...	500	18th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	14th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	19th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	17th ditto.
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs. ...	1,000	19th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta ...	3,000	
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	20th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta ...	450	
41	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	225	17th to 21st & 23rd January 1885.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	16th to 20th January 1885.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	14th to 19th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	16th to 20th ditto.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	17th to 21st and 23rd January 1885.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
47	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	15th January 1885.
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	19th ditto.
49	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	17th ditto.
50	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	16th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhr"	Calcutta ...	100	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Daily.</i>				
54	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	16th to 23rd January 1885.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	250	3rd January 1885.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	6th ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	116	1st ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	
62	"Taraka"	Ditto ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Pratikár*, of the 16th January, says that, though the Russians are apparently desirous of settling the frontier question amicably with the English, yet their acts show otherwise. The English members of the Commission for the purpose of settling the frontier question are in Afghanistan, but there is no knowing when the Russian members will be there. Besides, the Russians are making preparations for the occupation of Khiva. It is rumoured that the Russian spies pry into every communication which passes between the English and the Afghans on the frontier question. The paper says that nothing can be said of Russia's future designs from her present attitude.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 16th, 1885.

2. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 16th January, says that, had a man of Lord Dalhousie's nature been now the Viceroy of India, Cashmere would have by this time been annexed to the British dominions. Some Anglo-Indians say that the subjects of the Maharajah of Cashmere are neither happy nor contented. The alleged prevalence of thefts and dacoities in Cashmere may be a fact, but even Bally, which is so near Calcutta, is not free from them. Justice is impartially administered in Cashmere. The Ministers are polite, learned, and able men, and the wealthy men of the capital are greatly attached to the Maharajah. How can then the Maharajah be accused of misgovernment? The writer hopes that the stories of the misgovernment of Cashmere will not be able to make the Government of India swerve from the path of rectitude.

PRAJABANDHU.
Jan. 16th, 1885.

3. The *Prabhāti*, of the 17th January, advises Government not to quarrel with Afghanistan through fear of Russia. It should not court danger for danger's sake. It should keep the people of India contented and happy.

PRABHATI.
Jan. 17th, 1885.

4. The *Sādhārani*, of the 18th January, says that the wicked policy of Wellesley and Dalhousie has produced very evil results. The Mutiny of 1857 was chiefly due to the annexation of the States of the Native Princes. Had that policy been continued, Hyderabad, Indore, Gwalior, and Kashmir would have shared the fate of Nagpore. Had not Government been assisted by the Native Princes during the Mutiny, it is doubtful whether it could have quelled that rising. Lord Canning saw what a source of strength the Native Princes were to Government. He wrote as follows in a minute:—"The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of the native chiefs well affected to us. Should the day come when India will be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in the Native States. But to make them so we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching them that, in spite of all suspicion to the contrary, their independence is safe; that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory." If Government leaves Native Princes in possession of their independence, they will be eternally grateful, and with such friends to help it the English Government has nothing to fear from France, Russia, or any other external enemy.

SADHARANI,
Jan. 18th, 1885.

5. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 19th January, says that generally the movement of English politics is towards progress. But sometimes this movement becomes retrograde owing to selfishness. This is much to be regretted. England

SOM PRAKASH
Jan. 19th, 1885.

has adopted this retrograde policy in Ireland, Afghanistan and Egypt. The policy adopted towards the native princes of India is also of this nature. Because the English apprehend that Russia will invade India they cannot adopt a liberal policy towards Afghanistan. Considerable blood and treasure have been wasted upon wars with Afghanistan. Even now the British Government is paying subsidies to the Amir. Will this payment of money make the Amir remain always faithful? From the policy adopted by the English towards Egypt it does not appear that they will ever leave that country. The defects of British rule in India are countless. The writer says that the new Viceroy should treat the feudatory princes of India as friends. If a person calls another person his friend, and yet chains his hand and feet, will the latter's feelings towards the former be friendly? The internal administration of India is very difficult. The Hindu, the Mussulman, and the Anglo-Indian community have each its own interests. Under these circumstances, an impartial policy should be adopted. If this is done, none of the above communities will have any reasonable ground for complaint. The writer desires that Lord Dufferin should do good to India in a silent manner, and that he should not introduce sensational measures, which will only produce noisy agitation. Guilty Anglo-Indians are not adequately punished. For this reason, the oppression by Anglo-Indians is increasing. If instead of introducing the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon had done justice after calling for the papers of those cases in which guilty Englishmen had been unjustly acquitted owing to partiality, he would have done a greater service to the country. Deluded by the wily arts of the police, the former Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, Mr. Maguire, did injustice in the case of Beni Korai. This injustice would not have been done if Government had called for the papers of that case. Lord Dufferin should know that, like the putting down of oppression and the prevention of injustice, the appointment of competent natives to high offices is a good means of satisfying natives.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

6. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 19th January, says that nothing will open the eyes of the bigoted Tories. Their advocates are wielding their pen to arouse hostility towards Russia in the minds of Englishmen. The *Admiralty* and the *Horse Guards Gazette* and some other papers have joined the party of the *Times* and of the *St. James's Gazette*. This party desires to deprive the native princes of their armies. The *Admiralty* and the *Horse Guards Gazette* has said:—"At the present moment the race feeling between conquerors and conquered in British India is one of deep bitterness. Our beneficent rule has been shaken to the core. Lord Ripon has left our great empire of the East very much in the condition Lord Canning found it in immediately before the great sepoy war. The difference of the position of 1857 from that of 1884 is, that in the former the mutinous element was military, whereas now it is civil." By these words the *Gazette* has intimated that another rebellion is imminent in India. But in recommending the abolition of the army of the native princes the *Gazette* has forgotten everything about its apprehension of rebellion. It has there said:—"India now enjoys profound peace, and the time for weeding out these dangerous creations of Native courts is propitious." Lord Dufferin will easily understand how contemptible are the counsels of one who can thus blow hot and cold in the same breath.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

7. The same paper says that the Gladstone Ministry is in great trouble. Germany has become very desirous of establishing colonies in foreign countries. Bismarck has cheated the English in Africa, and is trying to cheat them in the Pacific Islands. New Zealand is protesting against the actions of

England and Germany.

Germany. Mr. Gladstone fears Germany very much. Bismarck has distinctly said that if England opposes his colonial policy, he will harass England in various ways. It is rumoured that the Earl of Derby will resign. Something has really happened.

8. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 19th January, remarks that the increasing delay on the part of the Russian Government in sending men to meet the English members of the Afghan Delimitation Commission is giving rise to various rumours as to the intention of Russia and the feelings of the Afghans. There is no means of ascertaining whether these rumours have any foundation in fact. The delay on the part of the Russian Government, of course, will furnish the English members of the Boundary Commission with an opportunity of gaining the good-will of the Afghans and making themselves acquainted with the part of the country in which they are now sojourning, but their waiting for the arrival of the Russians may lead the Afghans to think that the English officers are there to ask some favour from Russia; otherwise why should they wait until Russia has had sufficient leisure to send her men to meet them? This has produced grave suspicions in the minds of the Afghans, which Russia also may have fomented. The Afghans are probably thinking that the English Government will parcel out their country between itself and Russia. Russia, it is said, is desirous of annexing Herat. If this be true, now indeed is her opportunity. If she now enters Herat, there will be no one to oppose her entrance. The English Government may afterwards join the Afghans in repelling Russia.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

9. The *Surabhi*, of the 20th January, says that the *Times* has said that Russians are trying to occupy Herat. It is said that they are desirous of occupying Herat before the sitting of the Delimitation Commission. The inhabitants of Herat have invited Russians to occupy Herat. The English will undoubtedly become very uneasy at the occupation by Russia of Herat, which has been always considered the gate of India. But they need not be uneasy on that account if they can secure the attachment of Indians.

SURABHI.
Jan. 20th, 1885.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

10. The *Sansodhini*, of the 13th January, is glad to find that a Mahomedan gentleman has been appointed the fourth teacher of the Chittagong Normal School.

SANSODHINI,
Jan. 13th, 1885.

11. The same paper attributes the unpopularity of the Christian religion in India to the virulent attack by missionaries on the tenets of other religions in their street preaching. This unpopularity has become so great that the word Christian has become as strong a term of opprobrium as the word mlechha.

SANSODHINI.

12. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th January, says that the Anglo-Indian papers always try to bring about quarrel. Now they write against the Amir, at another time against the King of Burmah, and at another time try to make the ill-feeling between natives and Anglo-Indians more deeply rooted. Prestige, disloyalty, the existence of the empire, a spirited foreign policy, are always in their mouths. The writer has strongly protested against the articles on India in the *St. James's Gazette*. Lord Ripon has, by his righteous rule, removed the discontent with which Indians were filled under Lord Lytton. Under him Indians have given clear proofs of their loyalty to the Empress. The writer is confident that if Russia, France, Germany, or any other foreign

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 14th, 1885.

power now invades India, Indians will stand by the colours of the Queen and gladly sacrifice their lives for the defence of her Empire. Under these circumstances, the apprehension of danger in India on the part of Englishmen in England is nothing but ravings of mad men.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 14th, 1885.

13. The same paper says that the poor in Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and Moorshedabad are suffering very much from scarcity of food. The newspapers have not cried in vain. The distress in Burdwan has deeply moved Mr. Coxhead, the local Magistrate. The writer hopes that the local authorities in other famine-afflicted places will be equally moved. Mr. Coxhead has said that the majority of the people of Burdwan are suffering from scarcity of food. The writer says that Government should open relief works for the benefit of those who are able to work. The Road Cess Fund will not be sufficient for the opening of relief works. Government should grant more money for that purpose. It should also spend more money upon the free distribution of food in Burdwan. Government should also open relief works for the benefit of the distressed in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and Behar. The writer does not want that Government should bear the whole burden of charity. If steps are taken for preventing famine from this time, there will be no famine. But the consequences of indifference at this time will be disastrous.

SAHACHAR.

14. The same paper says that Britannicus has again appeared on the scene. Britannicus advises Government not to spend a farthing any longer upon high education. Britannicus has forgotten, owing to his animosity to Indians, that the Home Government spends money upon the high education of the Irish. The writer reminds Britannicus that England spends money upon the high education of the Irish, because, unless the higher classes of a conquered race are satisfied and educated, there is great probability of the ruin of the conquerors. While the Home Government spends six crores of rupees annually upon the education of 35 million inhabitants of Great Britain, the Government of India spends only 1 crore and 10 lakhs annually upon the education of the 260 millions of Indians. Every generous Englishman is eager to gratify the limited aspirations of Indians. Government understands that the educated class of India is the soul of the country. Under these circumstances, he who will try to injure the high education of the country should be driven out of it.

SAHACHAR.

15. The same paper says that the time has come for the expression of opinion by native newspapers on the Rent Bill. The writer says that the apprehensions of the zemindars that they will be deprived of their properties; that money-lenders and foreign capitalists will become proprietors of lands, if the right of transferring the occupancy right is conferred upon ryots; that the Permanent Settlement will be broken; that the zemindars will be deprived of all powers and rights if a limit is set to the enhancement of rent, are without foundation. Every one must admit that the Permanent Settlement has been greatly beneficial to the country. Government is going to make a permanent settlement in the khas mehals; and, if the writer's information is true, also in the North-Western Provinces, the Deccan, and Central and Western India. Under these circumstances, the apprehension about the breaking of the Permanent Settlement is ridiculous. The ryots of Bengal are gradually learning to read and write. They are also very much attached to their ancestral lands. Under these circumstances, there is no apprehension that the right of occupancy of ryots will be gradually transferred to mahajans. The real point at issue with regard to the Rent Bill is whether

the object of the Permanent Settlement has been fulfilled—whether zemindars have been able to make agricultural improvements. A limit must be set to the arbitrary enhancement of rent by zemindars. They will surely be entitled to a higher rent where they may effect improvements in the soil.

16. The same paper says that at the close of the Kristodas memorial meeting the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the hope that the meeting would be the grave of the ill-feeling between natives and Anglo-Indians. The writer says that hostility between natives and Anglo-Indians is injurious to both. It being so, the leaders of both communities should try their best to bring about a reconciliation.

Anglo-Indians and natives.

17. The same paper is glad that the Bengal Government will soon appoint a Commission for considering the advisability of increasing the salaries of the amlah. The writer believes that the state of the mofussil courts will be considerably improved if the salaries of the amlah are increased.

A commission for considering the propriety of increasing the salaries of the amlah.

18. The same paper says:—Regarding the Darjeeling Municipality, Dr. O'Brien has said that, owing to the numerical superiority of the European Commissioners in the Municipality, improvements are effected in the European quarter alone. A town hall has been built with the money of the Municipality. It has also been let to a European club at a small rent. Billiard and other European games are played there. The native rate-payers have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the remedy of this misconduct (which is even worse than injustice). Sir Rivers Thompson fell upon the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta like a bird of prey. But the writer asks, would not the Lieutenant-Governor have cried against the system of self-government if the native members of the Calcutta or any other municipality had been guilty of such a disgraceful action as is being done in Darjeeling under his eye? Where are now Mr. Justice Cunningham and Dr. Payne? Or, as the saying has it, is the offence committed by the son of the priest who prescribes penances for others no offence? The native community is disinclined to repose faith in Sir Rivers Thompson, because he is blind to the faults of Europeans.

The Darjeeling Municipality.

19. The same paper refers to the taking of opinion by the Lieutenant-Governor from the Advocate-General as to whether Native Magistrates have the power of taking recognizance from Englishmen who may intend to break the peace, and to the publication, upon the strength of Mr. Phillips' hesitating opinion, of a circular in a manner forbidding Native Magistrates to take such recognizance, and asks what business had the Lieutenant-Governor to interfere in the matter? Mr. Rainey, whose case led to all this, should have got the question decided by the High Court if he had been inclined to do so.

The power of Native Magistrates of taking recognizance from Englishmen.

20. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 14th January, in an article headed "Advice to Lord Dufferin," says that though Lord Ripon did nothing new, still he inaugurated a new era. He attempted to redeem the pledges of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in governing India. He did not hate the natives as the civilians do. He respected the opinions of the native press. Though pressed for time, yet he kept himself well informed as to what was going on in tea-gardens, in mofussil courts, and even in the cottages of the poor. He was a far-seeing man. He was uniformly kind both to the rich and the poor. He was very sorry that a distinction was made in this

Advice to Lord Dufferin.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 14th, 1885.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Jan. 14th, 1885.

country between the black and the white. The civilians will try to influence Lord Dufferin in their own behalf. The writer warns His Lordship on the following points:—

- 1.—That the interests of the Anglo-Indians are opposed to the interests of the people, and therefore to the best interests of Great Britain.
- 2.—That the Defence Association has been established to watch over the interests of the Anglo-Indians.
- 3.—That Anglo-Indians believe that India is their play-ground.
- 4.—That everywhere the English glory in ill-treating the natives. By means of the official reports, the English can easily throw dust into the eyes of the Government.

The writer is glad that Lord Dufferin has, on his landing in India, assured the people that neither flattery nor fear will be able to lead him astray from the path of duty.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Jan. 14th, 1885.

21. The same paper notices that prostitutes are in the habit of purchasing, under cover of a deed-of-gift, girls from poor mothers at a cheap price to be trained in the profession, and so they throw dust into the eyes of the authorities, and carry on this nefarious practice. The writer requests Government to take the following measures to put a stop to this practice:—

Prostitution.

- 1.—That an *ekrúr* be taken from the receiver of the girl in the registration office, to the effect that the girl is to be married when she comes of age, and that the receiver be held responsible if the girl turns a prostitute while still a minor.
- 2.—That a register of such girls be prepared and kept in each thana in the same way as the register of bad characters, and that the police officers be ordered to enquire, every month, in what condition the girl is kept.

HINDU RANJIKA.

22. The same paper is glad to learn that Sir George Campbell will bring the matter of the massacre of unarmed coolies at Trinidad to the notice of Parliament, and that the colonies have expressed their sympathy with the coolies on whom such oppression was practised.

The massacre of coolies at Trinidad.

HINDU RANJIKA.

23. The same paper proposes that all letters should be prepaid in the same way as the newspapers are. If the system of sending letters bearing postage be abolished, it will be to the advantage of the people.

Letters should all be prepaid.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 15th, 1885.

24. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 15th January, supports the memorial to Government submitted by the people of Backergunge for the establishment of two State scholarships to enable natives to prosecute their studies in arts and manufactures in England.

Education in arts and manufactures.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 16th, 1885.

25. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 16th January, says that the ambassadors of the English in the Burmese Court have complained that they have to put off their shoes in approaching the King. They always complain that this appears to be very humiliating to them. The *Times* newspaper and other newspapers in England have expressed their disapprobation of the King's conduct. But, says the writer, the Government of India compels its native subjects to put off their shoes which also appears to them to be very humiliating. The English can complain of the conduct of others towards them, but they never hear the complaints of others. The writer says that it is no humiliation for an ambassador to approach a foreign king in the same manner as is done by noblemen who are his subjects. The officers

The etiquette of the Burmese Court.

in the mofussil do not even allow people to approach them with English shoes, a privilege which is conceded to them even in the Government house. These officers compel every one to take off their shoes.

26. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 16th January, speaks very highly of the services of Baboo Suryakumar Mitra, the Superintendent of the Post Offices in the Presidency Division. He is very popular with his subordinates, and the writer would be very glad if men like him are promoted in the department.

Baboo Suryakumar Mitra, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Presidency Circle.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.
Jan. 16th, 1885.

27. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 16th January, says that Lord Ripon granted Mr. R. C. Datta a private interview just before leaving India.

Lord Ripon and Mr. R. C. Datta.

At that interview His Lordship expressed it as his opinion that the native civilians are quite able to conduct the work of administration. The writer thinks that the importation of Englishmen on high salaries has struck his Lordship, otherwise why should he ask Mr. R. C. Datta to a private interview to express such an opinion?

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Jan. 16th, 1885.

28. The *Education Gazette*, of the 16th January, recommends the establishment of two State scholarships for the study of arts and manufactures in England.

Education in arts and manufactures.

An application was made to the Government of Bengal for this purpose sometime ago by some people in Backergunge. But the creation of the scholarships was not deemed necessary by that Government, and so the people have been obliged to move the Government of India for it. Their application has been sent by the Private Secretary to the Home Department.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Jan. 16th, 1885.

29. The *Aryadarpan*, of the 16th January, says that Mr. Baker insulted a native Deputy Magistrate at Kishnagore, and he also insulted a large number of native gentleman at Tarakesvar; no one knows what he will do next. Is he to receive no punishment for insulting natives in this way? Is he to go scotfree simply by asking pardon?

Mr. Baker.

ARYA DARPAN,
Jan. 16th, 1885.

30. The same paper is glad to notice that Lady Dufferin is in the habit of visiting hospitals. Visits of distinguished ladies like herself serve greatly to relieve the sufferings of the patients.

Lady Dufferin.

ARYA DARPAN.

31. The *Prajábandhu*, of the 16th January, says that a section of Anglo-Indians consider the "bloody nigger" as their eyesore. These could tolerate the presence of the niggers when they were not ambitious, united, energetic, and educated. But a change has come over the spirit of the times. Bengalis do not bow to Europeans; they do not move from the road to make way for Europeans; they do not consider themselves worthless as they used to do. Formerly they never looked to the fact that large amounts of money are taken away by Europeans as their salaries. They never described the pastimes of Englishmen as inhuman cruelties. Instead of looking upon the attachment of Europeans to native females with a feeling of gratitude, natives set agitations on foot and cry for the fulfilment of the promises of the Queen embodied in the Proclamation of 1858. They even ventured to make an agitation on the Ilbert Bill.

The ideas of Anglo-Indians.

PRAJABANDHU.
Jan. 16th, 1885.

32. The same paper notices that Lord Dufferin has commenced to receive some of the honours that were bestowed by the people on Lord Ripon. The Anglo-Indians hoped to win over Lord Dufferin to their interests and to teach him to hate the natives. But the attitude of Lord Dufferin has disappointed them. But they are very shrewd; they are advising natives to cease to do honour to their rulers. They say that the showing of respect is growing to be a disease with the natives.

Hopes of the Anglo-Indians.

PRAJABANDHU.

PRAJABANDHU,
Jan. 16th, 1885.

33. The same paper says that when the English are desirous of annexing any kingdom they first begin to denounce its ruler for misgovernment. The territories of Gazuiddin of Oudh were very well governed, and Bishop Heber bears testimony to their good government, and still the English began to accuse Gazuiddin of misgovernment.

The English appropriated about a crore of rupees, the property of Baboo Begum on her death, and gave only a few thousand rupees to the Nawab, who was her legal heir.

Nasiruddin Hyder had not to pay much on ascending the throne of his father, but he was compelled within two years of his accession to lend 62 lakhs to the English, and the loan was never repaid. Nasiruddin was a liberal man, but he died of a broken heart because the English published a book in England accusing him of misgovernment. They made his uncle Nawab, and bound him under a treaty to their own advantage. From the new Nawab they used to take 16 lakhs a year, and they took 17 lakhs as a loan.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 16th, 1885.

34. The *Pratikár*, of the 16th January, regrets to say that the princely donation given by Maharani Swarnamai is to be spent away in erecting a female boarding house in connection with the Calcutta Medical College. The writer asks if there is no other way of utilising the money.

PRATIKAR.

35. The same paper asks if the Lieutenant-Governor will turn a better governor after the new medicine has been administered to him in the beginning of the present year—the big title of K.C.S.I., in accordance with the prescription of Lord Ripon.

PRATIKAR.

36. The same paper says that a telegram has been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor by a meeting of the Midnapore khas mehals ryots praying that the khas mehals be brought under the purview of the Tenancy Bill, and that the present certificate procedure be abolished.

PRATIKAR.

37. The same paper, remarking on the case of Ramjiban Bagdi *versus* Walton, says, it is not strange that during the latter end of the nineteenth century, and under British rule, such should be the end of this tragical case. Violation of chastity is not a serious matter in the eye of brutal Anglo-Indians; neither is it a difficult task for a European civilian to deal judicially with such a frolic of his fellow countrymen. The paper regrets that neither the police nor the local officers took any notice of the information lodged by Ramjiban when Prasanna was carried away. Prasanna at first tried to atone for the crime into which she had been thus forcibly driven by committing suicide, but she has since been reconciled to the path of vice. As a long time elapsed between the occurrence of the deed and the trial, who can say that the witnesses have not been bought off? Why did the witnesses meet the Sahib in his factory, when they were on their way to court? It is strange to suppose that Ramjiban was not the guardian of Prasanna, but was actuated throughout by private malice against the accused. The paper says that it is in evidence that Prasanna was forced into the Sahib's room by Ameen sirdar; and that she was afterwards found crying in the verandah.

PRATIKAR.

38. The same paper says, with reference to rent-free lands, that these lands have been granted rent-free by the zemindars for which the Government has

Rent-free lands.

never remitted any portion of their revenue, and so the zemindars are still paying rents for these rent-free lands. They are therefore also paying cesses on those rent-free lands, inasmuch as cesses are imposed on the total revenue. If then these rent-free lands have to pay cesses over again, the Government will then be imposing a double burden on those lands in the shape of cesses. This, the paper says, is very unjust and improper. The Government at first issued orders to the public to file a list of the rent-free lands. After the lists were filed a cess of one anna in the rupee was imposed on the annual value of such lands. This, the paper says, is quite wrong; though the cess is to be paid every year for these lands, they are not regularly cultivated. Then, again, it is illegal to make the people liable for the cess of the three previous years. Interest is charged on the arrear of these cesses even when the delay in payment is not owing to negligence, but to certain other unavoidable circumstances, and the lands are sold for the realisation of the arrears. The writer prays for an amendment of this improper procedure.

39. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 17th January, in noticing the recent incident at Tarakesvara, says that the English, especially the police officers, are in the habit of ill-treating the natives. The writer thinks that a Commission should be appointed to adopt the best means for checking the haughtiness of the police officers, and that the offending officers should not be allowed to go with impunity with a mere apology. They should receive adequate punishment for their offence.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Jan. 17th, 1885.

40. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 17th January, says that some provision has been made for the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians by a special law, but there is no such provision for the poor Mahomedan children. The writer asks Government to appoint a Committee of a few Mahomedan gentlemen to find out the best means of imparting English education to Mahomedan children.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 17th, 1885.

41. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 17th January, says that the attitude of Sir Rivers Thompson towards the Calcutta Municipality has encouraged the Commissioner of Umbala to abuse the Commissioners of the local municipality. From the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation the English are insulting natives everywhere. It has grown into a disease with them. But it is calculated to foster a spirit of discontent among the people.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Jan. 17th, 1885.

42. The *Prabháti*, of the 17th January, draws the attention of the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour to the wretched condition of the people of Karanjuli and Kantabene. There was only one road in these parts, but it has been washed away by the Hooghly. The salt water has destroyed the fertility of the land.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 17th, 1885.

43. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 17th January, says that the objection of Government to the introduction of moral training in Government schools on the ground that the people will take it as an infringement of religious neutrality is of no weight. The more Government vacillates in this matter, the greater will be the mischief to the country.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 17th, 1885.

44. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 17th January, advises Government to put off the building of a hostel for female students, for their number at present is very limited. The writer is of opinion that most part of the sum granted by the Maharani Swarnamayi should be deposited in a bank, and a portion of it devoted to the renting of a small house where the small number of female students may put up.

GRAMVARTTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Jan. 17th, 1885.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.
Jan. 17th, 1884.

45. The same paper says that the *Statesman* has taken a brief from the zemindars. The Editor of the *Statesman* says that the Tenancy Bill is demanded neither

by the zemindars nor by the raiyats. But, says the writer, the Bill is demanded not only by the raiyats of the zemindars, but also by the tenants of the khas mehals. The *Statesman* says that the zemindars were the real owners of the land even during the Mahomedan period; but, says the writer, that the raiyats bound hand and foot were placed at the mercy of the zemindars by Government in 1793. The present contract with the zemindars was made in that year. The writer says, impartially thinking, direct settlement with the raiyats has become absolutely necessary. Let them understand that they are the real owners of the land, and let the zemindars become what they were—collectors of revenue. The Zemindars' Associations deny the possibility of fixing a maximum rate of rent. But the writer says it is quite possible, nay even necessary. He advocates the fixing of the maximum rate by taking the average of five years' produce, and by making a classification of land according to fertility.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

46. The same paper is glad to learn that Dacca will henceforward be made a centre for the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University. The writer hopes that it will be made a centre for the B. L. examination too.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

47. The same paper complains that the Government reports never inform the public of the real state of the country. The Magistrate of Nuddea reports that he is unable to discover the slightest symptoms of famine or distress in Meherpore, while many are actually on the point of death for want of food. The writer quotes from the *Sanjivani* in support of what he has advanced.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 17th, 1885.

48. The *Bangabasi*, of the 17th January, has received the following telegram from Panagar from Baboo Krishna Chandra Banerji, its special famine correspondent:—Many deaths from starvation recorded in Sonamukhi thana in Bankoora. Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate, admits distress and pinching among the people. Two *Bangabasi* relief depôts opened at Bidyadharpor and Chakai.

BANGABASI.

49. The same paper has the following:—In the villages under the jurisdiction of the Sonamukhi thana in Bankoora, ten persons have lost their lives for want of food. They suffered from a burning sensation in the stomach, and gradually lost the power of locomotion. Reader, you will find the description of their death in the letter of Baboo Krishna Chandra and of the Bankoora correspondent. Where is Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of Bankoora, at this time? Where is Mr. Beames, the Commissioner, and where is Sir Rivers Thompson, the ruler of Bengal? Living under the refined light of western civilization, and at a time when railways, telegraphs, and steamers are so common, so many Hindus have lost their lives. When shall this blot on the fame of the lion-hearted British Government be removed?

BANGABASI.

50. The same paper says that Mr. Coxhead has come to his senses. He is anxious to grant relief. The writer is glad that his hopes are on the point of being realized. Had Mr. Coxhead been as active two months ago, many lives could have been saved. Mr. Beames is at Burdwan. He is making enquiries about the distress. Mr. Coxhead travels from village to village, and inspects the condition of the people with his own eyes, but he has not yet been able to see all the villages, for then he would not have given out that only 4,000 men are suffering. The writer estimates the number of sufferers at 20,000.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 15th, 1885.

51. Baboo Gadadhar Hait, writing from Tumlook in Midnapore to the same paper, notices a rather severe accident at Denan, in which a boat was destroyed by striking against the wheel of *Nirmalá*, a steamer belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company. Only one man, the helmsman, escaped unhurt with his life. The writer hopes that a searching enquiry should be instituted as to who was to blame for the accident.

A steamer accident at Denan.

52. The same paper publishes a letter from Sonaram Das of Singiri in Assam, in which the writer complains that, while riding, he met Mr. Davidson, the manager of the tea garden at Atharikhat: Mr. Davidson asked him in an angry tone why he did not come down from his horse when he saw him (Mr. Davidson).

A native and a European.

53. The same paper is glad to learn that the Commissioners of the Naihati Municipality, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, have elected Baboos Chandra Shekhar Gupta and Haraprasad Shastri to be their Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. The writer is glad to find that right men have been elected in the right place. He also approves of the election of Baboos Annadaprasad Maitra and Upendranath Mitra as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Rajpore Municipality respectively.

Non-official Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

54. The same paper says that the notification of Government asking public bodies to send their representations through the local authorities is bearing evil fruit. The Rate-payers' Association at Barrackpore sent a representation to the Magistrate of the district through the Cantonment Magistrate, who instead of sending it up with his remarks returned it to the senders on the plea that it was not written on demy paper, and wanted to know who are the members of the Rate-payers' Association. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will take this matter into his consideration.

Notification forbidding the transmission of representations direct to higher authorities.

55. The same paper says that Baboo Mahendra Nath Mukerji, who was detained in custody in the Presidency Jail for three months, and acquitted by Mr. Henderson, is ready to give his evidence on the subject of the cruelties practised in that jail.

Baboo Mahendro Nath Mukerji of Ban Hugli.

56. The same paper has the following:—The revenue officers in the Khas Mehals of the Midnapore district have stopped the gathering in of harvest by the raiyats. The Collector himself sells the standing crop on the spot, and his own tahsildar purchases it at a nominal price. There is none else to bid. The Paus kist of the rent was fixed at 5 annas, but the Collector is realizing 8 annas. He realizes the 8 annas of the rent which has been enhanced by certificates issued by himself. The Collector seems to be angry with the raiyats because they have appealed against his orders for enhancement, and so he does all this. The raiyats have gained the appeal the other day. But to them the gaining of the case is no more profitable than the losing of it. If all this is true, it may be expected that Government will punish its officers in an exemplary manner. Who is a greater oppressor, the zemindar or the Government possessing zemindari rights?

Oppression in the Khas Mehals.

57. The same paper says that Lord Randolph Churchill has come to India. He has gained the affection of the people by what he has said and done up to this time. The people of India are neither Conservatives nor Liberals, but

Lord Randolph Churchill.

BANGABASI.

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BANGABASI.

they should bear in mind that His Lordship is the real head of the Conservative party.

BANGABASI,
Jan 17th, 1885.

58. The same paper does not understand why the planter Mr. Walton got his release. The writer asks, whether Prasanna was taken away by force;

whether is it possible that Mr. Walton has silenced her by putting temptations in her way, and whether Prasanna was a minor or not? From the deposition of many of the witnesses it appears that force was used, but there is a great discrepancy in their statements as to the age of Prasanna.

BANGABASI.

59. The special famine correspondent of the same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Coxhead has written to Government for a special grant of Rs. 15,000; has

requested the Maharajah of Burdwan to open places for free distribution of food; and has appealed to the local zemindars and to the public to do their best to relieve the distressed.

The correspondent is now in Bankoora. He says that it is a matter of great regret that people do not know the state of a district only 100 miles away from Calcutta. People are dying from want of food almost in every village in the district. The distress is at its height at the Sonamukhi thana of the Vishunpore sub-division. For the last three years the produce has been next to nothing in an area of 80 square miles, bounded on the north by the Damodar, on the south by the Shali, on the west by the road leading to Durgapore, and on the east by a line drawn north to south through Hodal Narainpore. The *Danda* or jheel named Subhankari, which used to supply this area with water, has silted up. Government would do well to re-excavate the Danda.

There are 1,000 bighas of arable land in Chakai, of which only 32 bighas have been cultivated, and the outturn is nothing. In 1289 the outturn was 4 annas; in 1290 it was 6 annas. There are 60 families in the village, with a population of about 250 souls. There are 30 to 40 men in the village who are able-bodied enough to work, if work is procurable. The sufferings of the people have commenced from August last. They have sold up everything they had; household furniture and even the implements of husbandry have been sold up. About 30 to 40 men have left the village in search of work. Their families sometimes receive a slight help from them; but at other times live on such roots and fruits as are procurable. Malaria has raged in the village for the last three years. About 35 to 40 men have died from its effects. Government gave no help during the prevalence of the malaria.

The following is a list of those who have died for want of food:—

- (1) The daughter of Chhota Dime Sheikh, aged 18 or 19.
- (2) " " of Hriday Bagdi, aged 9.
- (3) The father-in-law of Indra Bagdi.
- (4) The new born daughter of Sanker Khan.
- (5) A daughter of Shama Bagdi.

A number of men have become very weak and emaciated, but it is a matter of great regret that Government takes no notice of their condition, and that the officer in charge of the Vishunpur sub-division reports that he is sure that there will be no distress. The writer gives a long list of those who are likely to die unless speedily relieved. These men get no food; they have no clothes too. Their sufferings during these months know no bound. One who can say that there is no distress in these parts must have a heart of stone. Misfortune never comes single. A great conflagration has reduced the houses of many to ashes. The villagers have made their condition known to the Sub-Inspector of Sonamukhee. There is no

chowkidar in this village. After the death of his daughter, Shama Bagdi, who was the chowkidar, has left the village. There are 1,000 bighas of arable land in the village of Simla, of which only 100 bighas have been cultivated, and the outturn is very small. The population of the village is estimated at 600. The outturn of the year 1289 was six annas and of the year 1290 four annas. There are 100 men in the village who can work. The sufferings of the people have commenced from July last. They are appeasing their hunger with whatever they can fall upon. They have sold up their household furniture and even their implements of husbandry. Malaria has within the last three years carried off about 60 persons. Chinibas Pal, Shibu Kor, and Jayadeb De have lost their lives for want of food.

Baboo Mirtunjaya Sarkar of Sahapur, in Bankoora, says that many middle class men in the villages of Vidyadharpur, Shahapur, and Dhulai are likely to die for want of food. The District Engineer has undertaken the construction of about 25 village roads, and has given occupation to many. Four persons have died for want of food.

Baboo Gostabihari Nandi says that there is great distress in several villages in the thana of Mangalcote. The outturn this year is only two annas. Baboo Radha Mahadab Basu, the sub-divisional officer of Cutwa, has paid Rs. 19 to relieve the distressed, and he has sanctioned Rs. 30 for the construction of a culvert in Chaitanyapur—a measure which has saved the lives of several famine-stricken persons.

Baboo Nilkanto Rai, writing from Khoshbaspur, says that great distress prevails in several villages of Gokarna thana and of the Kandi sub-division where people cannot get even one meal a day. There has been no rain for two years, and the yield of the fields is next to nothing.

Another correspondent says that distress prevails in every part of Gya. The condition of Naoda is comparatively wretched. The distress is of a long standing, having commenced three years ago; hence many have left their homes and some have lost their lives. Those that stick to their home suffer greatly.

60. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th January, says that the *Hindu Patriot* has learnt from a confidential source that Lala Banvihari Kapur will be appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

The appointment of Lala Banvihari Kapur to the Bengal Legislative Council.

The writer says that if that gentleman is appointed, the Council will be lowered in the estimation of the public.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1885.

61. The same paper has the following:—The case of Ramjiban Bagdi of Berhampore has been dismissed. From the deposition of witnesses hitherto published in

The Bhowanipore rape case.

our columns, it has been conclusively proved that Prasanna was carried to the factory by force. No offence has been proved against Mr. Walton, the indigo-planter, but there is no doubt that Prasanna was taken to his factory. It has not been proved that Ramjiban is guardian to Prasanna, and it is on that ground perhaps that the case has been dismissed. There is nothing to blame the Magistrate for dismissing the case on such a ground. But there is no doubt that a woman was forcibly taken away and violated. Mr. Walton might not have done it, but no enquiry has been made under the British Government as to who violated the chastity of a poor girl in broad daylight. Some of the officials at first made an attempt to hush up the enquiry. The case has been dismissed. Ramjiban may not be the guardian, but Prasanna has a husband; why does he not go on with the prosecution? The husband of Prasanna should conduct the prosecution to bring to light the secrets of this terrible affair.

SANJIVANI.

62. The same paper has the following:—Government has ruined the ryots of the khas mehals in Midnapore by enhancing their rent. Though impoverished,

The Midnapore Khas Mehals.

SANJIVANI.

the ryots brought a suit against Government in Court. Government gained the case in the Court of the first instance, and also in the appellate court. But ryots have won the case in the High Court. Though they have won the case, the ryots have been ruined. Who could ever think that Government can practise such oppression? However, the ryots have won the case. But the officers of the Khas Mehals have become very hard upon them. They are trying to realize more than what is due according to the conditions under which instalments of rent are paid. They are attaching and selling the standing crops, and Government tehsildars are purchasing them. These terrible stories are more than can be believed, but at the same time the ryots of the khas mehals are unanimous in declaring that such are the facts. The Lieutenant-Governor should remove the slur cast upon Government by adopting speedy measures to remedy these evils.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1885.

63. The same paper has the following:—One evening, on our way home from Pataldanga, we spied on the west of the College Square the figure of a

The story of a coolie.

man so enfeebled by diseases that he appeared almost dead. We approached the figure, and in reply to a question of ours we came to learn that the man is a coolie returned from Assam. We came home with the man. He is still living in our office, and thanks to God he is gradually recovering his health. From the coolie's own account people will be able to know what tricks are employed in recruiting coolies; how slavery is imposed upon these poor men in utter disregard of the provisions of the law; in what a miserable condition they pass their days in the wilds of Assam; how they have to ruin their health by labouring in tea gardens; and at last return home with an empty hand and broken health, some losing their lives in Assam far away from their friends and relations. If any one wants to hear of the miseries of a coolie's life from the mouth of a coolie, let him do us the favour of coming to our office. He will not be able to suppress his tears on seeing the miserable condition and the terrible figure to which the poor man has been reduced. His own story runs thus:—My name is Joaram Bokta, my father's name Jiban Bokta, my house is in the village of Doushi, within the jurisdiction of Channan thana, in Bhagulpore. One has to drop at the Baidyanath station to go to our village, which is a journey of 12 hours from the station. I have a father, a mother, four brothers, a sister, a wife, one son, and one daughter. I was a cultivator at home. In the month of Paus of the Bengali year 1290, Lagan, a cousin of my wife, came to our house and said that he had come to invite me on the occasion of a Puja at his house when a large number of fowls and hogs would be sacrificed. Lagan lives at Channan. I started in the morning in his company and arrived at his place at dusk. I stopped at his house at night. Many fowls and hogs were killed, and many of us ate them. Next day he told me, there is no need of going back; let us go to Josidi (the name by which the Baidyanath station is called by the people of the locality) where you will get two seers of rice a day by cleaning rice. I went with him to Josidi. Starting in the morning we reached Josidi at 12. He took me into a room. I wanted to come out, but I was not allowed to do so. I attempted to go out, but the durwan forcibly detained me in the room. Thus was I imprisoned. I was for seven days kept in this condition. My brother-in-law left me after three days. I had nothing to do there. There is a Bengali Baboo there, who told me to go to Calcutta whence I had every chance of returning as a sirdar. I refused to proceed to Calcutta. The Baboo told me to go, saying there is no fear, many go to Calcutta. The Sahab (European) at Deoghur was then at Dumka, and so they took about 20 of us to Dumka. The Baboo advised us to say 'yes' when the European would ask whether we were ready to proceed to Assam. None of us agreed to

go to Dumka, but we were carried thither by force. The durwan went to the European who did not ask us any question. There were many men, constables and others, near the European, and so we did not venture to say anything, and so our names were registered without anything being asked us. We started that very night from Dumka for Josidi, and at 12 we were sent to Calcutta in a railway carriage. We arrived at Calcutta at 11 at night, and we were taken to the depôt where we were for eight days. Here they gave me two dhoties, one coat, one blanket, one tin vessel, and one tin-plate. They ordered me to proceed to Assam and gave me to understand that I would get Rs. 5 a month. I refused to go. A Baboo struck me with his cane, and I began to cry. Eight days passed in this way, then they sent us to Goalundo by the morning train. We were five days at Goalundo. We got rice and *arhar* pulse in the morning, and rice and curry without fish in the evening to eat. We landed at Shikari Ghat after a voyage of 16 days by steamer. Shikari Ghat is one day's journey from Golaghat. In the steamer too they gave one sort of food. One man fell ill in consequence of that monotonous diet, and he died on his arrival in the Letukajal tea garden. We were for four days at Shikari Ghat. From that place some were sent to Letukajal, some to Dilku, and others to Daigrum. I was sent to Letukajal. I had nothing to do for the first two or three days. Then I was ordered to dig the earth with a spade. I used to begin in the morning and work till 12, and then again I had to work after meal. My wages were Rs. 5 per mensem. They used to supply us with one seer of rice from the garden every day, and to deduct Rs. 3 per month for the 30 seers of rice thus supplied, the other Rs. 2 they never gave. After two or three months they used to give me five or six annas of pice with which I used to purchase salt and good vegetables. Thus a year rolled away. The name of the manager of the garden was Rio. He is a good man, still he used to strike occasionally with his cane. My health at last broke down. I lost one of my eyes. The other eye was so swollen that I could not see. My whole body was swollen. I lost the power of locomotion and was very nearly dead. At last Mr. Rio seeing my condition allowed me to leave the garden. The Magistrate of Golaghat gave me an order for leaving it. I worked in the garden for a year, but could not lay by a pice. At the time of my return Mr. Rio gave me my passage in the steamer. Over and above that I had four rupees with me. I was almost dead. Some one took the money away from my clothes. Neither my father, nor my mother, nor my wife, nor my children know where I am, and in what condition. I am dying here. I have no one to look after me. I am dying here because I believed in the words of my brother-in-law. My brother-in-law is a recruiter of coolies. He gets Rs. 3 for each coolie. He is my relative : for three rupees he has ruined me!

This is the coolie's own account. He is living in our office for the last 14 or 15 days. His health has improved to a great extent by taking wholesome food. There is hope now of his life. When he is a little better we will send him home with some money. Reader! see how the Act of the Indian Council for the protection of coolies is being obeyed. Government should do us the favour of considering whether the time for introducing some change in the coolie law is come or not.

SANJIVANI.
Jan. 18th, 1885.

64. The same paper publishes in English the papers of a case in which Baboo Baikuntha Nath Barat, a pleader of the Moorshedabad Judge's Court, was fined Rs. 50 for contempt of court by the Deputy Magistrate of Kandi, simply because the pleader expressed a desire to examine the Deputy Magistrate as a witness for certain information which had come to him in his executive capacity, and points out the evil of one and the same person

SANJIVANI.

Magistrate and pleader.

being entrusted with the functions of both an executive and a judicial officer.

SANJIVANI.
Jan. 18th, 1885.

The dress question.

65. The same paper denies that it is in favour of the natives adopting European dress, but it is not prepared to ridicule those who actually wear that dress. The native community would be greatly indebted to the man who would calmly and quietly point out the defects of this dress. The writer does not approve of the way in which Lord Dufferin raised the question.

SANJIVANI.

The sub-divisional officer of Narain-
gunge.

66. A correspondent of the same paper says that the work of the Naraingunge sub-division is very heavy, but the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the sub-division sits in the court for one hour in the morning and for one hour in the evening. He never works for more than three hours a day. A very large number of cases are put off, but the mischief is that dates of hearing are not fixed on the day the cases are postponed. The Magistrate does not care for the decision of the High Court. In the mofussil he often leaves the court to attend to his horse or to his dog. He often throws his stick at the poor villagers, who sit quietly on grass plots at respectable distances from his camp to watch the progress of any case. He silences the muktears of his court by crying out "chup" whenever they try to speak.

SANJIVANI.

Murders in Backergunge.

67. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that peace has been very well preserved in Backergunge under the able administration of Mr. R. C. Dutta. But recently there has been a series of murders in the district, but the murderers have all been arrested.

SADHARANI,
Jan. 18th, 1885.

Mr. Coxhead and the distress in
Burdwan.

68. The *Sádháraní*, of the 18th January, says that when it and the *Bangabási* first spoke of the distress in Burdwan, men did not believe them, but laughed at them. Mr. Coxhead was very displeased with the *Bangabási* upon reading the accounts given by it of the distress under the impression that these were untrue. For this reason he did not treat the special correspondent of the *Bangabási*, who saw him at his request, quite courteously. Mr. Coxhead set out on his mofusil inspection tour immediately after seeing the correspondent. He perhaps believed that he would be able to censure the *Bangabási*, and the vernacular press generally, for their untrue statements. But he has now perceived his mistake. The sight which he has seen, and is seeing, has deeply moved him. He has himself written an account of the distress in the *Indian Daily News*. The Magistrate would have done well to have published his letter in the *Bangabási*, the feelings of whose special correspondent he had hurt by treating him discourteously without any offence. But his writing to the *Indian Daily News* may be profitable, as that paper has many rich subscribers. The Editor disagrees with Mr. Coxhead in two points. He believes that the number of persons requiring help exceeds 4,000. He also does not think that five persons can be fed for two annas daily. The writer hopes that his contemporaries will express their opinion upon these important points. The Magistrate has asked for donations from the public, but has not definitely told how Government will help the distressed. He has only hinted that relief works will be opened for those who are capable of working. Mere relief work, says the writer, will not do. Some money must be spent upon pure charity. He presumes that Mr. Coxhead has written to Government upon the subject. The Editor cannot but thank Mr. Coxhead for not obstinately closing his ears to the cries of distress owing to his quarrel with the special correspondent of the *Bangabási*. Native

papers have obtained this benefit from him that Government will not disbelieve them in future.

69. The same paper says that the *Times* has artfully given some advice to Lord Dufferin. If His Excellency follows it, natives have nothing to hope

The *Times*' advice to Lord Dufferin.

from him. The real meaning of the *Times* is that Lord Dufferin should not grant natives any further privilege. But as it has not ventured to say it distinctly, he has called the concessions granted "showy and illusory," and has said that a wise person should not grant such privileges. The *Times* has also said that the relations between Government and native princes is not satisfactory. By saying this, it has insinuated that leaving native princes in the possession of what little freedom they now enjoy will lead to danger, and that, for this reason, their army should be abolished, and they should be made completely servile. The writer does not see that native princes possess any freedom. Since the deposition of Mulhar Rao, every one has come to know that native princes are mere puppets in the hands of Government. Why then, asks the writer, does the *Times* seek to torment them? Why does it covet their properties? The *Times* has given this advice after singing the praises of Lord Dufferin and complimenting him as a brave statesman. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin is not only brave, but also very shrewd, and that he will easily perceive the artfulness of the *Times* and its Calcutta correspondent. The writer firmly believes that he will be easily able to escape the snare thus laid for him. The *Times* has advised Lord Dufferin to do the very same things which Lord Lytton was ordered to do.

SADHARANI.
Jan. 18th, 1885.

70. The same paper says that natives are ready to forgive Anglo-Indians for the injury done and abuse indulged in by them, and to accept them as friends. Natives have never injured the

Reconciliation between natives and Anglo-Indians.

interests of Anglo-Indians. They only tried to protect their own interests. They have spoken harsh words because they were exasperated by the conduct of Anglo-Indians. The blood of natives does not easily boil. Anglo-Indians tried to show that natives were disloyal, and for this reason tried to fill them with discontent by riding roughshod over their feelings. But their hope and efforts proved vain. They have now seen that, though conquered, natives yield to none in loyalty. Lord Dufferin and Sir Rivers Thompson want to reconcile natives and Anglo-Indians to one another. The Editor will be glad if the Lieutenant-Governor's desire for reconciliation between the two nations is fulfilled. Sir Rivers Thompson is the leader of the Anglo-Indians of Bengal. He is a participator in the sins committed by Anglo-Indians. Natives forgive the sins of Anglo-Indians and their leaders. Let them commit penance for their sins by nobly devoting themselves to their duties with a repentant heart. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed the hope that Anglo-Indians will join Indians "in all objects for the public good of India and her people." Let him show the way to Anglo-Indians. Let him put an end to the oppressions in the khas mehals, and to the oppressions by the canal officers; let him put an end to the inconveniences of suitors by reforming the amlah, let him reduce the cost of law suits; let him advocate the repeal of the Arms Act, let him put an end to the injustice which is every day done by English Judges to natives for the sake of Englishmen; let him appoint competent men instead of worthless Anglo-Indians to the higher offices in the Police; let him, in short, say that natives and Englishmen are in his eyes the same, and his desire will be fulfilled. Anglo-Indians should adopt a liberal policy. They should check their wicked countrymen. If they want to be reconciled to natives, they must protest against the actions of wicked Anglo-Indians.

SADHARANI.

So long as Anglo-Indian papers abuse Bengalis, Bengali editors will not remain silent.

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71. The same paper does not desire that the eye-infirmity that will be established to perpetuate the memory of Kristodas Pal should be placed under the charge of Government, inasmuch as in that case it will become another Choonylal Seal's dispensary. The Editor endorses the opinion of Baboo Mohendro Lal Sircar that a statue of Kristodas Pal should be placed in the maidan.

SADHARANL

72. The same paper, referring to the prayer of the Serampore Mofussil Association to the District Road Cess Committee of Hooghly, that it should construct a tramway line from Howrah to Jagajibanpore over the old Benares road, says that if the line is really likely to be as profitable as the Association state, the Committee should construct it.

SADHARANL

73. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Bhastara says that the inspection of the roads near Bhastara by the Joint-Magistrate, Baboo Brojendro Lal Dey, has been profitable. He has sanctioned a sum of money for the repairs of an old road and the construction of a new one. The writer cannot understand why the Joint-Magistrate has not listened to the prayer of the people for the construction of village roads.

SADHARANL

74. Another correspondent of the same paper is glad that Government has kindly sanctioned the establishment of a village post office in Bagutia, in Jessore.

SADHARANL

75. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the inhabitants of Kumira, in Khulna, are very uneasy owing to the presence of wolves in the village, and says that the villagers will be very much benefited if the adjacent railway line is extended to Talla.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 18th, 1885.

76. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 18th January, is glad to notice that Sir Rivers Thompson at Kristodas Memorial Meeting. Sir Rivers Thompson has, at the time of closing the meeting for perpetuating the memory of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, expressed a hope that that meeting may be the burial place of the ill-feeling existing between the natives and the Europeans. The writer is glad that something substantial is to be done to perpetuate the memory of such a great man as the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. But he does not approve of the idea of establishing an eye-infirmity, while there are thousand other institutions which are more needed.

DACCA PRAKASH.

77. The same paper hopes that an experienced ruler like Sir Rivers Thompson will not allow officials to become Commissioners of mofussil municipalities, as in that case the object of the elective system will be frustrated.

DACCA PRAKASH.

78. The same paper says that Lord Randolph Churchill does not appear to have come to India with the purpose of hearing the story of the Anglo-Indians. He has a mind to make himself acquainted with the wants and grievances of the natives. The constitution of the Legislative Assemblies, the system of examination for admission into the Civil Service, and the defects of the excise system have engaged his attention. If he mixes with natives and examines the administration with care, he may gain great experience of Indian affairs.

DACCA PRAKASH.

79. The same paper says that the officials were up to this time indifferent to the sufferings of the famine-stricken people, but their attention has at length been drawn to these sufferings by the heart-rending accounts which have

been published on all sides. Mr. Coxhead, who regarded the newspaper reports about the distress as exaggerated, admits that there is great distress in the Burdwan district. But opening relief works in Burdwan alone will not do. The condition of Bankura, Beerbhoom, and Behar is not favourable. If the Government does not take early measures, very evil consequences may follow. The writer appeals to the charitable to come forward to relieve the needy in the time of their distress.

80. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 19th January, says that the attempt to raise the standard of age in the Civil Service Examination has failed, but advises the people to keep up the agitation.

The raising of the standard of age in the civil service.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

81. The *Prabhāti*, of the 19th January, says that Lord Dufferin will endear himself to the people of India if he carries out the measures initiated by Lord

The Civilians.

Ripon. He should try to restrain the haughtiness and highhandedness of the Europeans, both civilian or non-civilian. India cannot expect to be governed well as long as the civilians remain all-powerful in the Empire.

PRABHATI,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

82. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 19th January, is glad to find that

Sir Rivers Thompson.

Sir Rivers Thompson is anxious that the ill-feeling between the natives and the Europeans should be removed, as is plain from what fell from his lips at the Kristodas memorial meeting. The writer is glad that Sir Rivers has changed his mind. There is yet time for His Honour to remove the blots on his administration and to win the hearts of his subjects.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

83. The *Chāru Vārtā*, of the 19th January, is surprised to find that an inferior officer like Mr. Baker, the Assistant

Mr. Baker at Tarakesvara.

Superintendent of Police, ventured to offer an insult to the most respectable native gentlemen almost in the very presence of the Viceroy and of the Lieutenant-Governor. This is not the first instance in which Mr. Baker comes before the public charged with offering insults to native gentlemen. The writer approves of the attitude taken up by Lord Dufferin and Sir Rivers Thompson in this matter.

CHARU VARTA,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

84. The same paper is glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor will shortly appoint a Commission for taking such steps as may lead to an increase of pay of the amla of the mofussil courts.

The pay of the amla of the mofussil courts.

These poor men have to work very hard on a very poor pay. They often do things which are not justifiable for money. Increase of pay is expected to make them better men.

CHARU VARTA.

85. A correspondent writing on the same paper says that the outturn of the Haringhata thana in Nuddea is only four annas this year. The outturn in the three previous years was not good, but still there is no sign of a famine. People have large stocks of provision from the harvests of past years. The silting up of the small river Jumuna in these parts is a fruitful source of malaria. The river should be properly dredged and joined on one end with the Hooghly at Kachnapara and on the other with the Ichhamati at Goberdanga.

The wants of the Haringhata thana in Nuddea.

CHARU VARTA.

86. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that there is no post office at Shakhnai, which is a very large village. The people are quite willing to bear the cost of opening a post office, but still the authorities will not allow them to have one.

The want of a post office at Shakhnai.

CHARU VARTA.

87. The *Ananda Bazar Patrikā*, of the 19th January, contains an article on the probable administrative policy of Lord Dufferin. It is remarked that nobody has yet been able to guess what line of policy will be adopted by the

Lord Dufferin's administrative policy.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
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new Viceroy. According to the *Times* His Excellency will find it no easy task to govern India at this time. If he should seek to please Englishmen, Indians would be displeased, while any endeavour on his part to conciliate Indians would prove far from agreeable to Englishmen. Again, referring to the festive demonstrations on the occasion of the opening of the Tarkeswar Railway, the *Pioneer* remarks that these premature and early demonstrations by natives before they have had any experience of Lord Dufferin's public policy or measures are calculated to lower the value of such public displays. But though natives have not yet come to learn anything particularly regarding the new Viceroy, it may be naturally inferred from what has been written by the *Times* and the *Pioneer* that Anglo-Indians are still in the dark as to whether Lord Dufferin is a friend or an enemy of natives, and further that they fear lest His Excellency should follow the line of policy introduced by Lord Ripon. There are other considerations besides the above which point to these conclusions. Shortly after the arrival of Lord Dufferin into this country an article appeared in the *Pioneer* from the pen of Sir Auckland Colvin pointing out that in these days of progress a person who would attempt to arrest the advancement of natives would be simply trying to impede the course of time. It is believed by many that this article was published with the knowledge of Lord Dufferin. If His Excellency governs India on the principles set forth in that article, he will not probably be unmindful of the progress of natives. In his speech in Bombay Lord Dufferin said that he would not be indifferent to the interests of the millions in this country, and that if need were he would act in consultation with both natives and Anglo-Indians. Again, His Excellency has expressed his intention of fostering Lord Ripon's system of local self-government. There was one thing about Lord Dufferin's speech which was very significant. In mentioning the names of some previous Viceroys, whose line of policy it would be his endeavour to follow in the administration of India, His Excellency took care to name only those of his illustrious predecessors who had endeavoured to promote the improvement of the condition of natives, while he abstained from naming those who, like Lord Lytton, had followed a retrograde policy. Two other acts of Lord Dufferin have been already noticed, namely his remarks regarding the adoption of European dress by natives which shew his good will towards the native community, and his making Mr. Baker apologize to the insulted native gentlemen at Tarkeswar, which also is a significant occurrence. The Editor is informed by a friend who has received a communication from a leading gentleman in England that Lord Dufferin will endeavour to bring to an end the existing differences between Anglo-Indians and natives, but that in seeking to bring this about he will not do anything which may impede the progress of India. The gentleman referred to further says that Lord Dufferin will attach more importance to the question of the progress of natives than to that of the disaffection of Anglo-Indians, and that the people of India should not become impatient if they cannot quickly understand Lord Dufferin's line of policy, for it is likely that after a whole year has elapsed people will come to see that His Excellency is not an enemy of either natives or Europeans, but that he is an opponent of everybody who would plant obstacles in the path of India's progress.

The object of the prevailing policy of the administration of India is not to make India a free country, the object which was avowedly aimed at by many leading Englishmen when British rule was first established in this country, and which is still kept in view by men like Mr. Bright at the present time, but to secure the stability of the British Empire in India. The policy therefore which is the most calculated to lead to the successful attainment of this object in India will probably be looked upon as the best by the authorities. Now, within the last eight years two opposite lines of

policy have been successively tried in this country by Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon respectively. Lord Lytton's policy was one of rigorous rule and appeal to the fear of the people. The Arms Act, the Press Act, the costly Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the attempt to curtail the powers of the Native Princes, and the Afghan war were the outcome of that policy. Lord Ripon came and, excepting the Arms Act, all other public measures of his predecessor were more or less modified by him. Lord Ripon introduced the scheme of local self-government, terminated the Afghan war, and endeavoured to leave the Native Princes in the enjoyment of their dignity and powers. These two opposite lines of policy have produced entirely opposite results. Under Lord Lytton's rule the people of India became uneasy, forgot their loyalty, and began to conceive evil thoughts. Under Lord Ripon's rule the feeling of loyalty to the British Government revived in their minds, the Afghans, who had been made by Lord Lytton the bitter enemies of the British empire, became friends, and Native Princes whom Lord Lytton's administration had led to regard the British Government as an enemy, came to proclaim the success of the paramount British power in India. The results of the different lines of policy were manifest even in England. But for Lord Lytton's policy of Indian administration it is probable that the Conservatives would have continued much longer in power. The great majority of Englishmen in England are pleased at the success of Lord Ripon's policy, but they were not pleased with the policy of Lord Lytton. Lord Lytton was of course popular with Anglo-Indians, which Lord Ripon has not been. Whose policy will Lord Dufferin follow? He may gain the popularity of Anglo-Indians by adopting Lord Lytton's policy, but in that case he will have to disregard the interests of the millions of Indians and of the independent and feudatory Native Princes, as well as to disregard the views of those in England who are admirers of Lord Ripon's policy. Under these circumstances, Lord Dufferin will probably either take altogether to a new line of policy or follow that introduced by Lord Ripon.

88. The same paper remarks, in reference to the dismissal of

Prasanna Bagdini's case.

Ramjibun Bagdi's case by the Joint-Magistrate of Berhampore, that this result has been

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perhaps due to the fact that Ramjibun's niece, Prasanna Bagdini, herself stated in her deposition that nobody had taken her by force to the defendant. But it must be considered that Ramjibun had not accused the defendant, Mr. Walton, of only having taken away his niece by force, but charged him with having caused her to be brought to him by his sardar, and thus having caused his (Ramjibun's) loss of caste. Under these circumstances, it behoved the Joint-Magistrate to consider other matters also instead of confining himself to the one question of Prasanna's seizure by Mr. Walton's sardar. It was further the duty of the Joint-Magistrate to consider that Prasanna, who was now under the protection of either Mr. Walton or his sardar, was not likely to say anything which might incriminate the one or the other.

89. The same paper remarks that the Calcutta Wards' Institution

Minors under the Court of Wards.

served a most useful purpose by bringing together in Calcutta a number of minor sons

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of zemindars, and giving them a good education under the superintendence of a competent Bengali gentleman. The abolition of the institution by Sir Ashley Eden has proved greatly injurious. Minor zemindars are now of course kept under Government supervision as formerly, but under the existing system they do not receive as much benefit as they used to receive under the old arrangement. The Maharajah of Nuddea, who is a minor, lives in the company of his English tutor in different places at different times.

This causes unnecessary expenditure, besides tending to lower the dignity of his position, inasmuch as he is required to travel constantly and to mix freely with all sorts of people. A competent native tutor would have looked after the minor's education, and at the same time taken care to preserve the minor's dignity. It is said that the authorities have proposed to appoint an English tutor for the minor son of the late Baboo Annada Prasad Rai Bahadoor of Cassimbazar. The proposal, if sanctioned, will only entail considerable expenditure without conferring any benefit upon the minor, who is only nine years old, and whose education cannot be advantageously taken charge of by an Englishman.

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90. The same paper remarks, in reference to a recent speech of Sir Rivers Thompson, that the people are aware that His Honor is an advocate of local self-government, and that nobody will deny that by introducing the elective system in most municipalities in this country he has conferred a great boon upon them. The people expect that when the Local Board's Bill becomes law still further powers will be given them. In the course of his speech referred to above, Sir Rivers Thompson observed that it was only a few natives, whom Government had not been able to please, that constantly made noisy agitations. As regards this remark the Editor would not say anything beyond this that, if by their acts the authorities have really been able to please the great majority of educated natives, and that it is only a few whom it has not thus succeeded in pleasing, they have no cause for anxiety. There can of course be no doubt as to the fact that though every person belonging to the lower classes of native society cannot be said to have become happy under British rule, still many have become so. If the authorities had laboured to protect and improve native manufactures, it is probable that the lower classes would have been, to a man, made happy. Sir Rivers Thompson is a friend of these lower classes, and if he can remove the following complaints, there will be a great improvement in the condition of the country :—The Rent Bill, if it is passed into law in its present form, will do more injury than good to the ryot. But as the Lieutenant-Governor is a friend of the ryots, it may be hoped he will not fail to help them in that matter. But the chief grievances of the lower classes of the people are those which arise out of injustice in criminal trials, oppression by the police, and rigorous discipline in the jails. It is these grievances which His Honor should seek to redress.

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91. The same paper remarks that Lord Dufferin can easily, if he is so minded, accept the advice given him by the *Times* newspaper regarding the best way of governing India. He can help to increase the already enormous ascendancy of Anglo-Indians by depriving natives of all share in the State patronage, and by making it impossible for them to seek redress for any wrong which Anglo-Indians may do to them. This of course will prove agreeable to the *Times*, but how will Lord Dufferin destroy the high aspirations which Lord Ripon has created in the minds of natives? Now these high aspirations have been created not only by Lord Ripon, but also by a variety of circumstances. Spread of high education, extension of railways and telegraph, facilities of communication with England, the nature of British rule, a free newspaper press, freedom of discussion, and many other circumstances have combined to produce these high aspirations. Lord Dufferin may not find it impossible to alter these circumstances. The task, of course, will be somewhat difficult: still it is possible. But natives will continue to cherish these aspirations as long as their love for their mother country remains unimpaired.

The *Times* and Lord Dufferin.

92. The same paper says that not only Mr. Justice Norris, but one or two other Judges also of the High Court, are in the habit of sleeping in Court whilst engaged in their work. But for this habit, and their other habit of needlessly quarrelling with the pleaders and thus wasting time, there would have been no accumulation of arrears of work in the High Court, nor any necessity of appointing three additional Judges.

High Court Judges sleeping in Court.

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93. The same paper approves of the suggestions put forth by Mr. Broughton for improving the position and prospects of the ministerial officers of the law courts.

Pay of ministerial officers.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

94. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 19th January, says that both Lord Dufferin and Sir Rivers Thompson desire the reconciliation of natives and Anglo-Indians. The Editor assures the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of natives that if Anglo-Indians join in objects for the good of India and Indians, the whole of India will be grateful to them. The subject of reconciliation between the two nations was also very opportunely alluded to on the occasion of the opening of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal Railway, when the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and North-Western Provinces were both present. Mr. Allen, one of the Directors of the railway, said on that occasion:—"I believe that the great mass of Europeans in this country regard their native fellow-subjects with feelings of real respect and kindness." The Editor says that natives want nothing more than kindness and respect from Europeans. With reference to Mr. Allen's remarks that "all that the European asks is that native progress may, so far as in the nature of things may be possible, be made compatible with the existence of European sensibilities." The Editor says that no native desires to wound the feelings of Anglo-Indians. Natives forgive Anglo-Indians for the mistake they committed. The latter have now understood why natives engaged in a political warfare with them. It is gratifying that now that peace has been established between the two parties, efforts should be made for making that peace perpetual. A change has now come over the spirit of Indians. The eyes of Indians have now been opened: on all sides there is agitation for rights. The bodies of Indians are conquered, but their souls are not conquered. Even the weak, if they possess strength of soul, can contend with the strong.

Reconciliation between natives and Anglo-Indians.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

95. The same paper says that the condition of the amlah of the civil, criminal, and Collector's courts is very wretched. They have to work very hard. Their only reward is insufficient salary and their masters' reproof from time to time. Those who can retain their moral sense unimpaired under these circumstances are extraordinarily virtuous persons. The editor has been recommending for a long time past that increase of salary is indispensably necessary for the reformation of the amlah. But Government has hitherto pleaded want of funds. The writer admits that, in order to increase the salaries of the amlah of the criminal and Collectors' courts, Government will have to spend money from its own coffers. But niggardliness in increasing the salaries of the amlah, when the measure is indispensably necessary for the removal of the abuses of the criminal courts, is most unbecoming in Government. Why again will not Government increase the salaries of the Collector's amlah when the income from the khas mehals is large and is daily increasing? Those who have ever entered civil courts know what great inconveniences the parties have to suffer owing to the defects of those courts. When even the Administrator-General has complained of the inconveniences suffered by him in law courts, it can be easily

The increase of salaries of the amlah.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

imagined how great is the inconvenience which common suitors have to suffer. The net income from the civil courts of Bengal from 1879 to 1882 has been variously estimated at Rs. 1,15,92,462, Rs. 2,30,00,000, and Rs. 2,00,00,000, by the Chief Justice, one of his colleagues, and the Administrator-General respectively. Thus the income from the civil courts is very large. Consequently it is certain that there is no want of funds for increasing the salaries of the amlah of the civil courts of Bengal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

96. The same paper says that it is not satisfied with the decision of Justices Tottenham and Norris in the case of the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals. Government framed Act III of 1878 and

The High Court's decision in the case of the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals.

Act VIII of 1879 for its own benefit. Armed with the latter Act, Government has committed oppression upon the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals. The history of the Bengal Act proves that Government framed Act VIII of 1879 for promoting its own interests. Before 1859 the settlement officers could enhance rent as much as they pleased. By Act X of 1859 and Act VIII of 1869 that power was taken away. Government saw that owing to the above Acts it was very difficult to enhance rent in the khas mehals. The objection to those Acts came from Government, and by the Acts of 1878 and 1879 the power of the settlement officers was increased. Whatever Justices Tottenham and Norris may say to the contrary, the Editor cannot but believe that the above Acts were framed by Government for its own benefit. The Judges have said that there is no probability of unjust enhancement of rent by Government officers, who have no personal interest in extortion. Still the Judges have been in a manner compelled to admit that rent has been unjustly enhanced and that the officers have not acted legally. Because the zemindars have interest they fear the law and do not commit so much oppression as Government officers who fear no body. With reference to the remarks made by the Judges that "in passing the Act, the Legislature, it appears to us, has assumed what it had a right to expect, viz., that high officers of Government will perform their duties uprightly and justly to the best of their ability." The Editor says that no one questions the uprightness of high Government officers, though many doubt their ability. The Judges have seen in this case that without any fault on the part of the higher officers great oppression is committed owing to the fault of the lower officers. Facilities should by no means be afforded by law for oppression on the part of Government officers.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

97. The same paper says that that small section whom the Lieutenant-Governor has characterised as irreconcilable in his speech on the occasion of the opening

The small section of irreconcilables.

of the Hazipore Railway is the mouth, the ears, and the eyes of the dumb, deaf, and blind millions. If the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to cut off the mouth and ears, and pluck out the eyes of his subjects, then his rule is nothing. The rulers and the statesmen of every country are anxious to satisfy this small section of irreconcilables who are the leaders of the people. Had not these irreconcilables been respected the influence of the radicals would not have been so great in England. The House of Lords would not have trembled before Chamberlain, and Government would not have been so much anxious for the support of the Home Rulers. Even the masses do not consider the small measure of the right of self-government granted by the Lieutenant-Governor such a great blessing as he considers it to be. Lord Ripon was not satisfied with granting such small rights. For this reason he said in Bombay on the eve of his departure that the government of India would never be satisfactory so long as England had not conferred upon India the privileges which she herself enjoys. Lord Ripon has expressed sorrow at Indians being in want of many rights. But Sir Rivers Thompson has proclaimed by flourishes of trumpet the conferring of a small right upon them.

98. The same paper says that Government has shown respect for free trade principles by abolishing the import duties in the interests of the Manchester merchants. But Government objected to the abolition of the duties on the exportation of rice on the ground that political economy does not sanction the repeal of duties on any article the trade in which is the monopoly of any particular country. But when Java, Siam, Cochin-China and other countries are exporting rice, the rice trade can no longer be called the monopoly of India and British Burmah. Why should then the duties upon rice be retained any longer?

99. The same paper is surprised at the opinion of the *Bengal Public Opinion* that Madras and Bombay should not be ruled by a Governor, but by a Lieutenant-Governor like Bengal. An opinion should not be thus hastily expressed upon a subject with regard to which there is difference of opinion among eminent persons.

100. The same paper says that the inhabitants of Backergunge requested the Lieutenant-Governor to establish two scholarships for enabling natives to learn manufactures in England. The Lieutenant-Governor refused to grant their prayer on the ground that natives could learn manufactures in the Shibpore workshop and other Indian workshops. Everybody knows that natives will not learn manufactures well if the Lieutenant-Governor's advice is followed. The inhabitants of Backergunge have petitioned the Government of India. They do not want any great favour. They only want that out of the six State scholarships sanctioned, two will be given to Bengalis, who will go to England for learning manufactures. The writer says that the whole province approves of the petition of the inhabitants of Backergunge, and hopes that Lord Dufferin will not refuse the small favour prayed for.

101. The same paper says that after Baboo Jagadish Nath Roy no Bengali was appointed District Superintendent of Police. Baboo Mahendra Nath Hazra had to act for a long time as Police Superintendent. Now he has been confirmed in that office. Many Englishmen, who are the juniors of Baboo Mahendra Nath in the service, have superseded him. Still there are few men as able as Baboo Mahendra Nath in the Police Department.

102. The same paper says that the Collector of Midnapore is in one instalment collecting from the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals half of the sum due. The standing crops of those who are unable to pay are being purchased by Government officers themselves at cheap prices at auction. The writer is disinclined to believe that Sir Rivers Thompson will encourage such oppression upon the ryots.

103. The same paper says that though the officials said that there would be no distress in Burdwan, and though they characterized the accounts of the distress in native newspapers as false, the Magistrate of Burdwan is now asking for donations from the public for the relief of the distressed. The writer hopes that many will respond to Mr. Coxhead's appeal for help. The Magistrate, Mr. Tayler of Bankoora, too, has understood that distress prevails in that district. News of distress is also coming from Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Gya. The writer is glad that the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa is relieving the distress of the people to the best of his abilities; but is sorry to learn from the special correspondent of the *Bangabasi* that the Deputy Magistrate of Vishnupore is very indifferent to the distress.

of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor has been deeply moved. He has given Rs. 500 himself.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

104. The same paper says that the *Statesman* is now saying that the higher the rent the better for the country, and that the existence of the middlemen is ruinous. The writer is very sorry that the *Statesman* has advised Government not to reduce the rate of rent in the khas mehals. The Editor firmly believes that the middlemen are the backbone of the country.

The *Statesman* and the middlemen.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

105. The same paper says that it has become very necessary for Government to admit natives into the volunteer corps. In England there are 207,336 volunteers, while there should be 247,921. In India there are names of 12,000 volunteers on the books. But the number of volunteers available cannot be more than 10,000. There is no probability of obtaining more men from among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. But increase in the number of volunteers has now become very necessary. Under these circumstances, natives should be admitted into the volunteer corps.

Admission of Indians into the volunteer corps.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

106. The same paper endorses the opinion of its contemporaries that, like the French merchants of Lyons, the Government of India should establish a place for the examination of the qualities of the silkworms of various countries. It is desirable that the extinct silk industry of India should be revived.

Examination of the qualities of silkworms in India.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

107. The *Samaya*, of the 19th January, says, with regard to the late Midnapore khas mehal ryots' case, that the High Court has, in its recent decision on the above case, expressed its opinion as to the rack-renting of the ryots by the Settlement Officer, whose arbitrary assessment is not according to the provisions of the law. It is therefore clear that, owing to the injudiciousness of a Settlement Officer, the ryots have been made penniless, and the Government had to spend about thirty thousand rupees. It is expected that, according to the expressed opinion of the High Court, the Government will adequately punish its Settlement Officer for this unjust and illegal act. The paper says that this decision has not yet put a stop to the oppression. The officers are even now realizing the rent from the ryots by distraint and sale of their crops. The tehsildar is the only bidder and buys the produce at a tenth of its real value. The paper regrets to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied with simply bringing this act of highhandedness of the officers to the notice of the Board of Revenue, which in truth takes no further notice of the matter. In conclusion, the paper says that in case the Government does not punish its delinquent officers, the public will consider that it screens them, and the unpopularity of Sir Rivers Thompson will increase.

The Midnapore khas mehals.

SAMAYA.

108. The same paper says, with reference to the Bengal Legislative Council, that it is a mere show. Nine out of thirteen members thereof are Government officers. No law has up to this time been framed in accordance with the opinion of the people. Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin themselves established a representative assembly in Egypt. If the people petition to Lord Dufferin, he will surely redress their grievance. The paper hears that Sir Auckland Colvin is in favour of such a representative assembly, and suggests that a widespread agitation like that about the Civil Service or Local Self-Government should be set on foot and thousands of memorials on this subject should be submitted to the Government from different quarters.

The Bengal Legislative Council.

109. The same paper says, with regard to the famine in Burdwan, that the people who are suffering from scarcity can be divided into three classes—*first*, the

Famine in Burdwan.

middle class men; *secondly*, the labourers; and *thirdly*, the destitute women, disabled men and children. The writer says that steps should be taken to prevent famine from the present moment. About a lakh of rupees will be probably spent for relieving famine, and Mr. Coxhead has already appealed to the public for help. The paper asks, where is now the Famine Fund, for which 75 lakhs of rupees are annually levied? It shows meanness on the part of the Government to withhold aid at this crisis. Why is Government so unwilling to spend money, when its own officer appeals to the public for aid?

110. The same paper supports the opinion of the *Mahomedan Observer* that a Mahomedan Judge should have been appointed to the High Court.

SAMAYA

A Mahomedan Judge in the High Court.

111. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson, who is a strong advocate of the Rent Bill, for which the poor ryots must be grateful to him, is to be entertained with great *éclat* on the 22nd January next by Baboo Durga Charan

SAMAYA.

An entertainment in honour of Sir Rivers Thompson.

Law, a wealthy zemindar, and member of the British Indian Association. The Association, the paper says, refused to co-operate with the Ripon Reception and Memorial Committee, lest it should imply their renunciation of the opposition to the Rent Bill. But the zemindars invite Sir Rivers Thompson and erect a statue to Sir Ashley Eden, the originator of the Rent Bill. Do they mean to win over the Lieutenant-Governor to their side by giving him an entertainment?

112. The same paper asks that, though it has been declared that the twelve vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service shall be filled according to the

SAMAYA.

The Subordinate Executive Service.

result of an open competitive examination, why is it that some Deputy Magistrates have been at times appointed under a system of nomination? What does partial nomination and competition imply?

113. The same paper says of Dr. Payne that he was a great nuisance to the people when he was Surgeon-General.

SAMAYA.

Dr. Payne.

Now that he has got pension, he is quarrelling with the Municipal Commissioners. He is unwilling to leave India. He vainly tried to obtain the post of Surgeon-General with the Government of India, through the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, but Lord Dufferin has preferred Dr. Simpson. The paper asks if the Lieutenant-Governor will now burden the Calcutta Municipality with Dr. Payne.

114. The same paper says that the Tarkesswar Railway Company is now about to set up a bazar on the south of the Tarkesswar temple for which the *Mohanta* has

SAMAYA.

A new bazar at Tarkesswar.

been asked to give the necessary lands. The *Mohanta* has a bazar of his own at Tarkesswar with an income of about ten thousand rupees. The new bazar must prove a great rival to the *Mohanta's* bazar. Besides, a bazar on the European model, selling things that are abominations to the Hindus, near the shrine, must be very obnoxious to the Hindus; and a bazar on the south of the temple must be very deleterious to the health of the invalids who put up near the temple. There is no need of a new bazar. It will besides deprive the *Mohanta* of the income from which he defrays the expenses of the temple. The paper expects that the Lieutenant-Governor will give due heed to the petition of the *Mohanta* against the establishment of a new bazar.

115. The same paper says that, though there is a Government Resolution requiring that when any Government

SAMAYA

Dismissal of Government servants.

servant is dismissed or otherwise punished, before the order of such dismissal or punishment is passed he must be asked to give an explanation of his conduct, on which the opinion of the punishing officer should be written; this rule is not observed in practice.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

116. The same paper says that a post office runner was attacked by a few dacoits at Khalis Khali, in the district of Khulna, when carrying the mail bag from Satkhira to Khulna. A scuffle ensued, in which the runner had one of his legs broken. The event happened at about 9 or 10 P.M. on the 6th January last. It is strange that such things should still happen under British rule.

A dacoity in Khulna.

SAMAYA.

117. The same paper says that, though at Kalikapur, within the jurisdiction of thana Cutwa, district Burdwan, the outturn of the *aus* crop was fair and may last till Bysack next, *amun* rice did not grow at all, and scarcity is apprehended. Out of fifty ponds two only may not dry up, but they are far away from the place, and the people will very greatly suffer from the scarcity of water.

Scarcity of food-grains apprehended in Cutwa.

SAMAYA.

118. The same paper has it that about Rs. 15,000 worth of articles have been stolen from the house of Baboo Hem Chandra Chowdri, zemindar of Ambaria, district Mymensingh, on the 6th Pous last. The police has not as yet been able to trace the thieves. The paper says that the rice is now selling at the rate of 22 to 25 seers per rupee; the thieves are almost every night stealing rice from the village. Tigers and bears are also committing havoc on the inhabitants of Madhupore, district Mymensingh.

A daring theft in Mymensingh.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 19th, 1885.

119. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 19th January, contradicts the statement made in a newspaper that the clerks of the post office receive their salaries late owing to the negligence of the Baboos of the Comptroller's office. The correspondent says that it takes only the day on which the salary bill of the post office is presented for audit, and the day following to audit it.

The Baboos of the Comptroller's office.

SOM PRAKASH.

120. The same paper says that finding Dr. Payne stand convicted out of his own mouth, Mr. Justice Cunningham did not venture to give evidence before the Commission of Enquiry. But the two Government nominees on the Commission desire that Mr. Justice Cunningham's memorandum should be accepted as evidence. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will not consent to this. Who can say that Mr. Justice Cunningham would have fared better than Dr. Payne in the cross examination by Mr. Cotton?

Mr. Justice Cunningham's letter to the Enquiry Commission.

SOM PRAKASH.

121. The same paper is sorry that the Nizam has appointed an Englishman, Major Gough, as the Commander of his troops, and his Private Secretary. The writer does not object to the appointment of Major Gough as the Commander of the Nizam's troops, but he objects to his appointment as Private Secretary when there are educated Bengalis whose fitness for the post of minister has been proved by the successful administration of Bengali ministers in Hyderabad and Cashmere.

Appointment of an Englishman as Private Secretary to the Nizam.

SOM PRAKASH.

122. The same paper says that it is a very disgraceful thing for the British Government that cholera rages in Bengal during the winter and malaria all the year round. Because one or two Europeans were attacked with cholera in Calcutta and Bengal, Government moved heaven and earth, insulted the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, and even tried to deprive them of their freedom. Observation shews that those who do not obtain sufficient food and live in a dirty state are attacked with cholera before others. This proves that efforts should be made to enable the people to lead a more comfortable life by improving their position. This object will not be attained without earnest efforts on the part of Government, the zemindars, and the educated natives. It should be tried first of all to increase the income of the people. As Bengal is an agricultural

How the unhealthiness of Bengal may be removed.

country in order to improve the position of the people it is necessary to improve the fertility of the soil. The poverty of the ryots in Beerbhoom will not be removed till canals are cut through it. Government and the zemindars should try to cut canals through Beerbhoom. The writer says that it is wrong to suppose that the misery of the ryots is due to the exactions of the zemindars. Their misery is due to bad harvest caused by drought and to their lands being situated far from rivers and canals. In order to improve the health of the ryots, who are mostly ignorant, Government should make arrangements for their reading the sanitary and moral primers which are being published in Bengali. The editor publishes a letter in which it is stated that the crops of some villages in the south-west of Purneah have been destroyed by insects, and that, for this reason, Baboo Bhoobun Chunder Roy of Delhidewangunj has stopped the collection of rent in his zemindary and is opening relief works for the benefit of his ryots.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 20th, 1885.

Presence of high English officials in the Kistodas memorial meeting.

123. The same paper says that it is reassured by the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and many high English officials at the Kistodas memorial meeting. The union of natives and Englishmen in that meeting for a public object is very gratifying. The Lieutenant-Governor uttered some very pleasing words at the close of the meeting. There is no doubt that by such unions the ill-feeling between the two communities will be removed.

SOM PRAKASH.

The proposed hostel for native female students.

124. The same paper objects to Sir Rivers Thompson's proposal to spend the large sum of money given by Maharani Sarnamoyi for aiding in the medical education of native females upon the erection of a hostel for native lady students. The writer would not have objected to the proposal if the Maharani's intention had been such; but there is not the faintest indication of such intention in the Maharani's letter. In her letter to the Magistrate of Moorshedabad the Maharani said that she had intended to establish a school in Kashimbazar for teaching medicine to native females in the Bengali language; but that there being no probability of obtaining a large number of female students in that place, she desired that such a school should be established in Calcutta. The writer is not aware whether the Maharani had expressed the desire for the erection of a hostel in any other letter than those published in newspapers. The writer says that at present few native females will pass the First Arts Examination, and still fewer undertake the trouble of studying the medical science. Consequently the hostel will remain empty for a long time. The place also in which it is proposed to erect the hostel is not suitable. No gentleman will allow his daughter to live in a place which is situated near the place of residence of the unruly Eurasian students of the Medical College. The writer does not expect that native girls will be benefited by living in a hostel under the superintendence of an English lady, when the female students of the Bethune School are being rather injured owing to that reason.

SOM PRAKASH.

The danger and inconvenience of the passengers who go to Saugor.

125. The same paper says that a native gentleman, who went to see the Saugor mēla, had nearly lost his life owing to the negligence of the police. He told some ferrymen to ferry him over a canal, but when he had got into their boat, instead of ferrying him over, they rowed towards a lonely place. The gentleman, afraid at this, cried for help. His cry reached the ears of a *khalasi*, who jumped into the canal. At this the boatmen jumped into the canal and effected their escape. But for this timely help, the gentleman would have been surely murdered. The police is blameworthy for allowing everybody

to take their boat into the canal without taking security, and for not searching for the ferrymen who escaped. Owing to the bad arrangements of the Government steamer which carried passengers from Diamond Harbour to Saugor, the passengers had to suffer much inconvenience. The steamers reached Saugor at night, and the passengers had to get down. It may be easily conceived what great inconvenience the passengers, and specially the female passengers felt in getting down from the steamers at night. These dangers and inconveniences may be removed if Government keeps a larger number of steamers and makes it known that no one will have to go in boats to Saugor.

SURABHI,
Jan. 20th, 1885.

126. The *Surabhi*, of the 20th January, says that if the statement of the London correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, that Rajah Rampal Singh has said in a speech in England that Government should abolish the army of the native princes, even though such a course is against the treaties made with them, be true, the Rajah deserves the detestation of the whole of India.

Rajah Rampal Sing and the army of native princes.

SURABHI.

127. The same paper says that the remark of Lord Randolph Churchill to the native gentlemen who invited him, to the effect that Indians may be greatly benefited if they send representatives from time to time to England, proves that His Lordship is not hostile to natives.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

SURABHI.

128. The same paper says that Mr. Allen jestingly said on the occasion of the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Provinces Railway that the stream of native progress was running so rapidly that perhaps the two English Lieutenant-Governors that he saw before him were the last English Governors that he would see. The writer says that if the English Government is wise, what Mr. Allen has jestingly said will happen.

Native Lieutenant-Governors.

SURABHI.

129. The same paper says that Government will prove that it is not a friend of ryots if it does not by the Rent Bill confer upon the ryots of the khas mehals the rights which it proposes to confer upon the ryots of the zemindars.

The ryots of the khas mehals.

SURABHI.

130. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor will preside at the meeting of the Health Association in which Dr. Harvey will deliver a lecture on "epidemic." By keeping such a close connection with that Association, which has been established by the Anglo-Indians as a rival to the Calcutta Municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor is showing his hostility to the municipality and to the native community.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Health Association.

SURABHI.

131. The same paper says that out of the 352 posts directly under the Bombay Government, 208 are held by uncovenanted English officers, 94 by English military officers, 9 by civilians, and only the remaining 41 by natives. Lord Ripon ruled that Local Governments shall not appoint Europeans to any other department than the Police, Opium, and Customs Departments; but in defiance of that order the Bombay Government has been appointing Europeans in other departments than those three. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will not allow any Local Government to act against the orders of the Supreme Government.

The Bombay Government and appointment of Europeans.

SURABHI.

132. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Baboo Banabehari Kapur, the Dewan of the Maharajah of Burdwan, will succeed Baboo Chandra Madhab Ghose as member of the Bengal Council, says

Rumours about the appointment of Baboo Banabehari Kapur as a member of the Bengal Council.

that it cannot believe it. But the Lieutenant-Governor is capable of everything. Baboo Banabehari is young and inexperienced, and has not yet given any proof of learning or ability. If such an incompetent man is taken into the Bengal Council, the Lieutenant-Governor's purpose of taking *ap-ke-waste* members will be fulfilled; but the purpose of taking native gentlemen into the Legislative Councils will not be fulfilled.

133. The same paper says that if Government, as the Indian Association has proposed, rules that married students will not obtain scholarships, it may indirectly prevent early marriages. Government can attach such conditions to the holding of scholarships given by it as it pleases. But the native community will not easily consent to such a rule.

134. The same paper says that Government and the local officials did not at first believe in the accounts of the distress in Burdwan published in Bengali papers. But seeing an increase in the number of deaths from starvation, Mr. Coxhead, the Magistrate of Burdwan, has asked for donations from the public. The public should come forward with donations on such occasions. But should Government sit idle? When Government imposed the license tax it promised that the money thus collected would be spent for the relief of famine-afflicted persons. Will Government never make that promise good? Does Government make promises only to break them? Efforts should be made to obtain contribution of money from the Famine Insurance Fund for the relief of the distress.

135. The same paper says that Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Harrison very much praised the moderation of Baboo Kristodas Pal. They did not explain what they understood by moderation, but it is not difficult to understand what their idea of moderation is. According to them, moderation is the quality which disinclines a person to such actions as are calculated to displease Government and Anglo-Indians. Baboo Kristodas undoubtedly possessed that quality. But though that quality is a merit in the eyes of Englishmen, it is quite otherwise in the eyes of natives. The hope of improving the political position of conquered natives without dissatisfying the English conquerors is a vain one. Because Baboo Kristodas had the defect of moderation, he did not succeed much in improving the political position of his countrymen, though he possessed great abilities.

136. The same paper says that a class of Englishmen is very displeased at the aspirations of natives. These Englishmen are reluctant to grant natives those rights to obtain which they are making efforts, and which they will surely one day win. They want to keep Indians eternally lifeless. If England understands what Indians want, and if England and India treat each other as friends, great future disaster may be prevented. The aspirations of Indians are very high. They want to be equal, nay superior, to Englishmen in everything. Some persons may think Indians mad upon hearing this; but what is the use of concealing the flame of desire which is ever burning in Indian hearts? Nothing is beyond the reach of endeavour. India was great one day. What is there to hinder it from being great again? Even in her fallen state, India is immeasurably superior to England in some respects. Many persons know that Indians are a conquered race, and that they have no rights or privileges. They say that Indians owe what small rights they have obtained to the favour of England. The writer says that he does not understand favour, and that Indians claim rights in the name of justice and righteousness. Arguing with those who are inclined to trample upon justice and righteousness and to rule by mere brute force is mere waste of breath; but they

SURABHI,
Jan. 20th, 1885.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

may be informed that if justice is trampled upon, a day of terrible reckoning may come some time or other when repentance will be useless. Those persons should also know that India has never been conquered by the English. Establishment of British dominion in India is only due to an internal political revolution. Because the English rulers are foreigners and follow a different religion some trouble has arisen; but it does not matter much whether the rulers are foreigners, if they leave the subjects in possession of their rights and privileges.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 20th, 1885.

137. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 28th January, says that the small outturn of the fields has disappointed the people. Not to speak of paying rent and

Famine in Burdwan.

clearing debts they know not how to maintain their family. The Government grant, plus the money raised by the Collector by subscriptions, is very small compared to the distress which prevails. Government has up to this time been very niggardly in granting money for relieving the famine-stricken. People have grown weak and emaciated for want of proper nourishment. Many have grown so weak as to be unable to work. In a short time they will lose the power of locomotion. Many are not able even to go to the places for the free distribution of food. No one indeed has yet died of starvation, but many will die if not relieved shortly. The sufferings of the respectable but poor people are heart-rending. The fathers and mothers have nurtured their children even by pawning their last brass pot. But now they are reduced to such a pass that they often have to fast with the whole family. They can neither beg publicly nor can they work. Their condition will be deplorable indeed in the month of *Chait*. The writer appeals to the well-to-do men in the country to come forward with their mite to help the distressed.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

138. The same paper says that two tigers came to Burdwan, and people applied to the Magistrate for killing them.

Tigers in Burdwan.

The Magistrate in reply has expressed his surprise that none of them possess muskets. The writer says that people have been deprived of their muskets by the Arms Act, otherwise why should they apply to the Magistrate for killing a tiger? Government should take the necessity of allowing people to keep arms into its best consideration.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

139. The same paper is glad to learn from the *Hindu Patriot* that Lala Banvihari Kapur will be appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Lala Banvihari Kapur.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

140. A correspondent writing to the same paper urges on the municipal authorities of Burdwan the necessity of providing more burning ghâts in the city of

The necessity of more burning ghâts in Burdwan.

Burdwan, which is a hot bed of malaria. One burning ghât on the Damooda is not sufficient for the requirement of the whole population.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

141. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Kontai complains of the prevalence of cholera in that sub-division, which is carrying away one or two men

Cholera at Kontai.

every day. The writer attributes the prevalence of cholera to two causes, *first*, want of good drinking water, and *second*, the effluvia arising from putrid fish. If these causes are removed people may not hear of cholera for a long time.

PRABHATI.
Jan. 23rd, 1885.

142. The *Prabhâti*, of the 23rd January, says that Government is very sorry that the zemindars oppress their tenants; but it is never sorry that its own officers are

Government in the khas mehals.

very hard upon the raiyats of its own zemindari. In 1878 it passed a law to give increased powers to its officers, and so they enhanced rents to their hearts' content, even to two hundred and fifty per cent. The writer is sorry that the Judges of the High Court did not advise Government to

abandon this special Act, which has been enacted for its special benefit, contrary to the maxim that the rulers and the ruled are equal in the eye of the law, and should be guided by the same law.

143. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 23rd January, remarks that the Government of Bengal has introduced another piece of uncalled for legislation in the Council. The Bill for the registration of permanent tenures has neither been demanded by the tenureholders nor by the zemindars. It will give rise to endless litigation between zemindars and tenants at the very outset.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 23rd, 1885.

144. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 1st January, informs the public that a rumour is current in the town of Balasore to the effect that a certain number of dacoits, belonging to Gurjat, have, in consultation with a certain number of thieves belonging to Balasore, given out that they will, on a particular date, break through and loot a house, situated in a particular corner of that town. It therefore advises the residents of that town to be always on their guard.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Jan. 1st, 1885.

145. Referring to the remarks of Lord Dufferin on the use of European dress by the natives of India, the same paper makes the following observations :—

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

“We are very glad to hear these remarks from the lips of His Excellency. The European dress is not so comfortable for natives as their own dress. Our national dress is also beautiful to look at. Why should then the natives of India returning from a voyage to England take so much fancy to the European dress and thereby lower themselves in the estimation of their friends and countrymen? We hope the remarks of His Excellency will go deep into the hearts of those that want to give up their native dress.”

146. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 3rd January, gives the substance of the Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures, and remarks that it will enable the zemindars to realise their rent with facility. It promises to notice the Bill at some length in a future issue.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Jan. 3rd, 1885.

147. Referring to the desire of many Magistrates to get themselves appointed as Municipal Commissioners, the same paper remarks that they have no faith in the success of Local Self-Government and therefore do not try to give the new municipal scheme a fair trial.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

148. The same paper gives a short account of the work performed by the members of the Canal Commission sitting at Cuttack up to date, and makes the following remarks :—

UTKAL DIPIKA.

“The way in which the members of the Commission are working makes us hope that they will not fail to find out the causes of the alleged grievances.”

The paper reports that the Balasore National and Orissa Associations are working together to help the members of the Commission in their work.

149. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 6th January, points out that the killa of Nilgiri stands in great need of a bazar for supplying the daily necessities of life. It therefore advises Mr. Ricketts to open such a bazar in that killa.

UTKAL DARPAN
Jan. 6th, 1885.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Jan. 6th 1885.

150. The same paper looks up with great expectation to the election of Mr. Lall Mohan Ghose by the Liberals of Greenwich as a member of Parliament. Should Mr. Ghose succeed in his novel attempt, it will, according to the paper, mark a new epoch in the political history of India.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 24th January 1885.